IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A laminated glazing material with properties of acoustic insulation and mechanical strength, said glazing material comprising two glass sheets and a single-ply intermediate layer abutting the two glass sheets, the intermediate layer being in the form of a polymeric film and having a thickness,

wherein the intermediate layer primarily satisfies acoustic property criteria defined by a bar of 9 cm length and 3 cm width, made of laminated glass comprising two glass sheets of 4 mm thickness joined by the intermediate layer having a thickness of 2 mm, has a critical frequency which differs at most by 35% from that of a glass bar having a same length, a same width and a thickness of 4 mm, ~~and~~

wherein the intermediate layer secondarily satisfies mechanical strength criteria based upon tearing resistance characteristics by setting the thickness of the intermediate layer ~~is~~ equal to at least $d_{ref}\, J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_c is a critical energy value specific to a material of the intermediate layer and representative of an energy necessary for propagation of a crack initiated in the intermediate layer, J_{ref} is a reference critical energy value which corresponds to a critical energy value of a polyvinyl butyral (PVB) film and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a drawing rate of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm, and

wherein the polymer film is a composite comprising a polymer and reinforcing fibers embedded in the polymer.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Currently Amended) A laminated glazing material with properties of acoustic insulation and mechanical strength, said glazing material comprising two glass sheets and a single-ply intermediate layer abutting the two glass sheets, the intermediate layer being in the form of a polymeric film and having a thickness,

wherein the intermediate layer primarily satisfies acoustic property criteria by having a loss factor greater than 0.6 and a shear modulus of between 1×10^8 and 2×10^7 N/m^2 in a temperature range of between 10 and 60°C and in a frequency range of between 50 and 10,000 Hz, ~~and~~

wherein the intermediate layer secondarily satisfies mechanical strength criteria based upon tearing resistance characteristics by setting the thickness of the intermediate layer ~~is~~ equal to at least $d_{ref}\, J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_c is a critical energy value specific to a material of the intermediate layer and representative of an energy necessary for propagation of a crack initiated in the intermediate layer, J_{ref} is a reference critical energy value which corresponds to a critical energy value of a polyvinyl butyral (PVB) film and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a drawing rate of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm, and

wherein the polymer film is a composite comprising a polymer and reinforcing fibers embedded in the polymer.

4.-6. (Canceled)

7. (Currently Amended) A polymer film having a thickness for use as only one intermediate layer of a laminated glazing material,

wherein the intermediate layer primarily satisfies acoustic property criteria defined by a bar of 9 cm length and 3 cm width, made of laminated glass comprising two glass sheets of 4 mm thickness joined by the intermediate layer having a thickness of 2 mm, has a critical frequency which differs at most by 35% from that of a glass bar having a same length, a same width and a thickness of 4 mm, ~~and~~

wherein the intermediate layer secondarily satisfies mechanical strength criteria based upon tearing resistance characteristics by setting the thickness of the intermediate layer equal to at least $d_{ref}\, J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_c is a critical energy value specific to a material of the intermediate layer and representative of an energy necessary for propagation of a crack initiated in the intermediate layer, J_{ref} is a reference critical energy value which corresponds to a critical energy value of a polyvinyl butyral (PVB) film and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a drawing rate of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm, and

wherein the intermediate layer is a composite comprising a polymer and reinforcing fibers embedded in the polymer.

8.-10. (Canceled)

11. (Currently Amended) A polymer film having a thickness for use as only one intermediate layer of a laminated glazing material,

wherein the intermediate layer primarily satisfies acoustic property criteria by having a loss factor greater than 0.6 and a shear modulus of between 1 x 10^8 and 2 x 10^7 N/m^2 in a

temperature range of between 10 and 60°C and in a frequency range of between 50 and 10,000 Hz, ~~and~~

wherein the intermediate layer secondarily satisfies mechanical strength criteria based upon tearing resistance characteristics by setting the thickness of the intermediate layer equal to at least $d_{ref}\ J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_c is a critical energy value specific to a material of the intermediate layer and representative of an energy necessary for propagation of a crack initiated in the intermediate layer, J_{ref} is a reference critical energy value which corresponds to a critical energy value of a polyvinyl butyral (PVB) film and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a drawing rate of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm, and

wherein the intermediate layer is a composite comprising a polymer and reinforcing fibers embedded in the polymer.

12.-19. (Canceled)

20. (New) A method for selecting an intermediate layer to manufacture a laminated glazing with acoustic insulation and mechanical strength properties, said glazing comprising two glass sheets and a monolayer interlayer in the form of a polymeric film, the method comprising:

choosing the interlayer for its acoustic insulation properties, wherein said interlayer satisfies acoustic insulation properties when a bar 9 cm long and 3 cm wide, consisting of a laminated glass comprising two glass sheets 4 mm thick joined by the interlayer with a

thickness of 2 mm, has a critical frequency which differs by at most 35% from that of a glass bar having a same length, a same width and a 4 mm thickness;

evaluating a J_c critical energy value specific to the material of the interlayer and representative of an energy needed to propagate a crack initiated in the interlayer; and

calculating the thickness of the interlayer for satisfying mechanical strength criteria, the thickness being equal to at least $d_{ref}\ J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_{ref} is a critical reference energy which corresponds to a critical energy of a film of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a pull rate on the PVB film of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm.

21. (New) A method for selecting an intermediate layer to manufacture a laminated glazing with acoustic insulation and mechanical strength properties, said glazing comprising two glass sheets and a monolayer interlayer in the form of a polymeric film, the method comprising:

choosing the interlayer for its acoustic insulation properties, wherein said interlayer satisfies acoustic insulation properties when the interlayer has a loss factor tanδ greater than 0.6 and a shear modulus G' between 1×10^8 and 2×10^7 N/m^2, in a temperature range between 10 and 60°C and a frequency range between 50 and 10,000 Hz;

evaluating a J_c critical energy value specific to the material of the interlayer and representative of an energy needed to propagate a crack initiated in the interlayer; and

calculating the thickness of the interlayer for satisfying mechanical strength criteria, the thickness being equal to at least $d_{ref}\ J_{ref}/J_c$, where J_{ref} is a critical reference energy which

corresponds to a critical energy of a film of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) and is equal to 35,100 J/m^2 for a temperature of 20°C and for a pull rate on the PVB film of 100 mm/min applied to the PVB film, and d_{ref} is a reference thickness which corresponds to that of the PVB film and is equal to 0.38 mm.

22. (New) A method of determining a tearing strength of a polymeric film of thickness d_1, intended to constitute the interlayer of a laminated glazing unit, comprising:

determining a critical energy J_c of the interlayer, the critical energy being representative of an energy needed to propagate a crack initiated in the interlayer;

calculating a thickness-related critical energy $\hat{J}_c$, defined by an equation $\hat{J}_c = J_c d_1$; and

comparing $\hat{J}_c$ with a reference value $\hat{J}_{ref}$ representative of a polyvinyl butyral film having a thickness of 0.38 mm thickness and equal to 13.3 J/m,

wherein the interlayer meets the tearing strength criterion when $\hat{J}_c > \hat{J}_{ref}$.